an exhaustless realm of new experience, are the forms and fascination of that longing.

But the Nile more fairly realizes that dreamveyage. The blank monotony of sea and sky, is relieved here by the tranquil, every-varying, graceful shores, the constant panorama of a life new to the eye, oldest to the mind, and associations unique in history. The palms, the desert, the fair fertility of unfading fields, mosques, minarets, camels, the broad beauty of the tranced river,—these unsphere us, were there no Thebes, no Sohinz, no Memnon, Pyramids or Karnak, no ne Sphinz, no Memnon, Pyramids or Karnak, no simple traditions of Scripture, and wild Arabian

romances—the sweetest stories of our reading.

In the early morning, flocks of water-birds are ranged along the river—herons, kinglishers, flamingoes, ducks, ibis—a motley multitude in the shadow of the bigh, clay banks, or on the low, sandy strips. They spread languid wisgs, and sail snowly away. The sun strikes them into splendor. They float and fade, and are lost in the brilliance of the sky. Under the sharp, high rocks, at the doors of their cliff retreats, sit sagely the cormorants, and meditate the passing Howardji. Like larger birds reposing, ahme the sharp sails of boats near or far. Their images strike deep into the water and tremble away.

Then come the girls and women to the water-side, bearing jars upon their heads. On the summit of the bank they walk erect and stately, profile drawn against the sky. Ben ing and plash-

mit of the bank they walk erect and stately, proflie drawn against the sky. Ben ing and plashing, and playing in the water, with little jets of
laugh that would brightly flash, if we could see
them, they fill their jars, and in a long file recede
and disappear among the palms. Over the brown
mud villages the pigeons coo and fly, and hang by
hundreds upon the clumsy towers built for them,
and a long pause of sun and silence follows.

Presently turbaned Abraham with flowing garment and snowy beard, leaning upon his staff,
passes with Sarah along the green path on the
river's edge toward Memphis and King Pharaoh.
On the opposite desert lingers Hagar with Ish-

On the opposite desert lingers Hagar with Ish-mael, pausing, pausing and looking back.

The day deepens, calmer is the calm. It is noon, and magnificent Dendereh stands inland on the desert edge of Libya, a temple of rare pre-servation, of Isis headed columns, with the same portrait of Cleopatra upon the walls—a temple of silence, with dark chambers cool from the sun, and the sculptures in cabinet squares upon the wall-Let it float by, no more than a fleeting picture forever. It is St. Valentine's Day, but they are harvesting upon the shores, resting awhile now, till the sun is sloping. The shadeless Libyan and Arabian highlands glare upon the burning sun. The slow Sakias sing and sigh. The palms are moveless as in the backgrounds of old pictures.— To our eyes it is perpetual picture slowly chang-To our eyes it is perpetual plature slowly chang-ing. The shore lines melt into new forms, other, yet the same. We know not if we wake or sleep, so dream like exquisite is either sleeping or waking.

The afternoon declines as we drift slowly under

Aboofayda with a soft South wind. Its cliffs are like masses of old masonry, and wheeling hawks swoop downward to its sharp, hold peaks. Ducks are diving in the dark water of its shadow. The white radiance of the noon is more rosily tinged. Every form is fairer in the westering light. We left Asycot yesterday, at evening we saw its many minarets fade in the dark of the hills, like the strains of arabesqued Arabian songs dying in the twilight, and at dusk a solitary jackal prowled stealthily along the shore. Joseph's brethren pass with camels and asses, to buy corn in Egypt. Geese in arrowy flight pierce the profound repose of the sky. Golden gloom gathers in the palm-groves. Among the scaled trunks, like columns of a temple, passes a group of girls attending Pharach's daughter. Shall we reach the shore before her, and find the young Moses, Nile-nursed with the sweet sound of caimly flowing waters,

with the sweet sound of caimly flowing waters, and the sublime silence of the sky?

The sun sets far over Libya. He colors the death of the desert, as he tinges the live sea in his setting. Dark upon the molten west, in waving, rounding lines, the fading flights of birds are yet traced, seeking the rosy south, or following the sun. The day dies divinely as it lived.—

Primeval silence surrounded us all the time.—

What life and sound we saw and heard, no more larred the silence, than the surrounding this the jarred the silence, than the aurora lights the night. What a wild myth is wind! Windind, what is wind !

wind, what is wind?

The dazzling meon succeeds, and the night is only a day more delicate. A solitary phantom barque glides singing past—its sail as dark below as above, twin-winged in air and water.—Whither, whither, ye ghostly mariners? Why so sad your singing? Why so languid-weary the slow plash of oars?

slow plash of oars?

The moon in rising glows over Antinoe, under whose palms we float, and in the warm hash of the evening we see again, and now for the first time perfectly, the rounded ripeness of those lips, the divinely drooping lid, the matted carls clinging moist and close around the head and neek—the very soul of southern Antinous breathed over the Nile. The moon, striking the water, paves so golden a path to the shore that imagination glides along the dream, fades in Arabia, and gaining the Tigris—for the last time, incensed golden a path to the share in Arabia, and glides along the dream, fades in Arabia, and gaining the Tigris—for the last time, incensed reader — pays court to the only callph, and is entertained in that west-winded, rose odored street, which the loves and lovers of the callph know.

-Or only the stars shine Strange that in a land where stars shine without the modesty of mist, women vail their faces. Clearly Mohammad received his inspired leaves in a star-screened cave, and not in the full face of heaven. him still suspended be, for dimly glancin palms, silverly haloed by the stars that loved manger—behold the young child and his mother with Joseph leading the ass, flying into

Tarry under the stars till morning, if you will, seeing the pictures that earliest fancy saw, dreaming the dreams that make life worth the living.— The midnight will be only weirder than the noon, not more rapt. Come, Commander, spread that divan into a bed. Galleries of fairest fame are not all Raphaels, yet justly deserve their name, and so does our river life.

od night, Pacha, the day was dreamier than your dreamiest dream.

"THE EDINBURGH REVIEW" for Jan. has a feeble and superficial article on English Socialism, showing a very inadequate comprehension of the great question with which it ventures to grapple. The writer has evidently had his eyes opened to the portentous magnitude of the subject, but is still in the dark as to the solution of the problem. One or two of his sentences are worthy of note. "The time has come for the leading spirits to devote themselves, heart and soul, to the solution of those perilous enigmas of life which have so long formed our perplexity and our despair, and to the cure of those social anomalies which darken the fair face of the modern world, and make us feel sadly and humbly how imperfect and partial is the civilization we exult in." "Now, when Socialism has appeared in a soberer guise and purified from much of its evil intermixtures; when it has shown itself an actual and energetic reality in France; when it has spread among the intelligent portions of the working-classes in our own country more extensively than is commonly believed; when it raises its head under various modifications, and often as it were unconsciously, in the disquisitions which issue from the periodical press; when a weekly journal, conducted with great ability as to every thing but logic, is devoted to its propagation; and when clergymen of high literary reputation give in their scarcely qualified adherence, and are actively engaged in reducing to practice their own peculiar modification of the theory-it would no longer be kindly or decorous, to ignore a sub. ject which is so deeply interesting to thousands of our countrymen; and we believe we shall be doing good service by attempting, in a clear and concise form, to extract the truth and eliminate the error which are so strangely intermingled in the system,-by a generous recognition of all that is sound and valuable, and a frank exposure, in no bitter or contemptuous spirit, of whatever is erreneous, untenable and pernicious." Other

"THE DOLLAR MAGAZINE," for April, is lasted as a specimen number of that popular monthly, under the new arrangements which have been recently made by a change of publishers. It presents an uncommon variety in its table of Stuart from the throne. It procured constitutioncontents, and is enriched with several papers of alliberty under William III.

Popes. (L. Scott & Co.)

articles are on The Struggle of Italy, Devon and

Cornwall, Lord Campbell's Chief Justices, Lord

Holland's Foreign Reminiscences, and Kings and

an exhaustless realm of new experience, are the | more than ephemeral interest. With the spirit, enterprise and editorial tact displayed in the present number, the Magazine promises to become a periodical of sterling excellence, and to win a high position among its numerous competitors, We notice articles from the pen of Rev. Halph Hoys, Edward Maturin, E. G. Squier, and several anonymous writers (E. A. & G. L. Dayckinck.)

THE EVERGREES " for March is an interesting number of a magazine in the interests of the Episcopal Church, and intended to supply families with wholesome reading, that shall be free from objection on the score of morals and re ligion. Among the centributors are Prof. Ingra. ham, Rev. Richard Cox, and Rev. F. W. Shelton, the author of "Salander." (Wm. H. Onderdonk.)

THE KNICKERBOCKER," March, resumes the Bunkum Flag Staff, and gives Number Two of the Sequel to St. Leger, with several articles from contributors that will attract attention. The Editor's Table shows no falling off. (S. Hueston.)

LECTURES. Oliver Cromwell and the Puritans. BY REV. J. LORD.

The fifth lecture by Mr. LORD was given in the Hope Chapel on Thursday evening. His subject was Oliver Cromwell and the Puritans.

The lecturer first traced the Origin and Progress

of the Puritans, of whom Cromwell was the great representative-from the persecutions under Queen Mary, which drove the main current of the Reformers to Geneva and Frankfort-cities under the influences of Calvin, where they learned his doctrines and became imbued with his spirit that of insurrection against all the forms and dogmas of the Church of Rome. Moreover, exile and misfortune developed a lofty spirit of pi as of liberty. On the accession of Elizabeth they returned to England, carrying with them a more positive spirit of Protestantism. At first they were kindly received, but, when they were com fortably settled, they begun to manifest uneasi ness in view of many things in the Established Church, and desired more radical changes than Cranmer had established But they did not then dream of secession from his Church, or rebellion against royal authority. They wished to be ex-empted from many forms and customs which they empted from many forms and customs which they granded as bearing too close a resemblance to Popery. They especially objected to many parts of the clerical dress, which was the beginning of the contest. Their objections to matters regarded as unessential and their spirit of insubordination provoked resistance, and finally persecution But it was not severe until the time of James I-Elizabeth having manifested a desire of concilia-tion. But the "Scottish Solomon" had not her enlarged views or wise management, although she was not exempt from the spirit of intolerance and love of power. Under him new penalties were enacted and severe laws were inforced, and with extraordinary rigor, which compelled the nonconformists to leave their native country in a mass and seek shelter in Holland, and then again in America. They were now persecuted for doc-trines of faith as well as forms of worship, which created a spirit of disaffection toward the Government and sowed the seed of absolute rebellion

Under Charles the persecutions were continued with still greater rigor, which also increased the spirit of resistance, and this became organized when his political blunders, and his arbit rule, and encroachments on the liberties of the people satisfied them that he contemplated the

people satisfied them that he contempiated the annihilation of Puritan principles, and the entire suppression of the spirit of liberty.

Unfortunately Charles was guided by Ministers who did not fully appreciate popular indignation, or who despised it, and believed that they could put it down. Of these, two have obtained an infamous immortality—Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafferd, and Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, when the demon of despoting had raised. bury, whom the demon of despotism had raised up as the foes of every generous aspiration. Both belonged to the Dark Ages—unfit to be the Ministers of a deluded King, and unable to cope with the new spirit of the seventeenth century.

They encouraged their royal master in crimes

which are now seen to have been blunders, and which resulted in that dreadful agitation which roduced Oliver Cromwell as well as Hampden

Mr. Lord here paid a high tribute to that illus-trious patriot, whom he maintained was the only man who could have saved England in those atormy times, and in whom were united the high-est qualities of a man of genius and practical good sense, and who was prematurely cut off at the commencement of the contest, when rival parties were ambitious of ascendancy and busy for re-

Of these sects there was one which cherished inextinguishable harred not merely of prelation power and ecclesiastical encroachment, but of royal authority - which was averse even to Pres-byterianism, instituted an entire independency, rofessed unbounded religious tolerati and professed unbounded religious toleration.

John Calvin was their great oracle and guide, for
whose doctrines they had great attachment, and
for whose memory they had unbounded admiration. They were ascetic, stern, repulsive, hostile to gay amusements, visionary in their ideas, and fanatical in supposing that to them was commit-ted the peculiar charge of overturning the throne ducing the reign of the Saints; but with all these infirmities, they were lofty, practical, spiri-tual, loyal to their conscience, cherished an uncon querable love of liberty, and were willing to make

any sacrifice in order to secure its triumph.

Of these men Cromwell was the leader and representative. Under his guidance they were conducted to successful resistance, until the throne was overturned, and their idol elevated to sov-

Mr. Lord then proceeded to discuss the character of this remarkable man, representing him as transcendently able, both as a general and statesmap, with patriotic enthusiasm, and impelled by the lottiest sentiments of religion, sincere, earnest, and profound.

He then proceeded to criticise his most important acts, especially his hand in the execution of Charles I, which was represented to be a blunder, although palliated by the strong ground of revolu-

tionary necessity.

His worst act was the dissolution of the Parilaments, by the subversion of which he destroyed the last vestige of the Constitution, and plainly did the very things which he had censured in Charles I., and in view of which he had taken up arms against an ancient dynasty. By assuming the power of an absolute monarch, and subverting the liberties of the people and imposing taxes without their consent, be merits the everlasting odium of usurpation, lthough Mr. Lord admitted that he felt be was called upon to save the nation, that no other person in the realm was adequate to the task, that he could not rule without the military, and a Dictatorship was the only Gov-ernment which England then could bear, if it was to be saved from anarchy and misrale. He was forced to reign alone, if he would reign at all, both in order to preserve his own life, and law

and prosperity to the country.
In regard to his cruelties in Ireland, Mr. Lord did not attempt to deny or conceal them, but maintained that they were the result of a miltary policy which, to Cromwell, seemed the best, and of which he was probably a better judge than any people in this age possibly can be. If this policy is to be measured by results, it proved judicious, since the rebellion was speedily suppressed, and law and order restored to a country obstinately and eternally hostile to the English race, and to the Protestant religion. It is a difficult question whether he had a right to subdue the Irish, but he had a right to protect his English ubjects, exposed to the most fearful atrocities rom an infuriated people. Exception again has been taken to his hard,

iron, military government, whose only palliation was the necessity of the thing-much, indeed, to be regretted, but forced upon him by faction and the reaction to the spirit which had originally produced the contest.

Never was a greater reaction in the opinion and habits of a nation—so atrong that the experiment proved a failure, so far as outward results happened. The nation ardently desired the res-toration of Charles, and felt disgust of their an-cient enthusiasm, and of those habits and customs and duties which the Puritan faith had originally produced.

And yet Puritanism did not prove a failure, al-though the experiment of a Republic was un-doubtedly premature. The great original ideas entered into new combinations. The forms per-ished, but the spirit lived. It was seen in the intense disgust of Roman Catholicism which still characterizes the English nation. It caused the Second Revolution. It excluded the House of

It produced the famous declaration of rights, which was the germ of the law which enfranchised the press, abolished the slave trade, and refused the representative system. The experiences of Cromwell were not thrown away, were instrumental in conferring lasting good on his country and on munical. But the great tri-umph of Poritanism was in the settlement of this great country with its hardiest and hest colonists.

It was its ideas which produced the American Revolution—which led to national thrist, and made America the admiration as well as the envy of the world, and therefore its the envy of the world, and therefore its great defenders shall live in the memory and hearts of enfranchised humanity—Cromwell and the Puritans shall be honored, not because they were strong, but because they were good— because they believed in a God, and sought, even though they failed, to institute a government founded on His laws. Providence made them Historymans. His instruments in bestowing invaluable bless-ings on mankind—even liberty, that precious legacy, that most fruitful source of national prosper ity, as well as grandest element of individual

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Prepared for The New-York Tribune.

-John Cassell of London offers two hundred guineas as a prize for the best essay on the moral, social and political condition of Ireland. Must be sent in before July 21, next. The Wife's Sister is a new novel illustrating the English marriage laws. Dahomey and the Dahomans, by Mr. Forbes, of the Royal Navy, is well spoken of. He visited that part of Africa last year and the year before. His book is illustrated by engravings. Francia a tale of the Revolution of Paraguay, owes its authorship to E. Clarence Shephard, Esq.

-Socialism has made considerable progress in Norway, having been propagated there by a man named Thrane. It has accordingly had so much effect on the recent elections to the Legislature that the Conservative party is alarmed. The King has just gone there from Sweden in order to use his influence against these new ideas. Norway has one of the most democratic Constitutions in the world.

-The University at Gottingen now has 715 students-404 Hanoverians and 312 foreigners. Most of the latter are Germans, however.

-The poems of Ban Jellachich are to be published at Vienna in a style splendid enough to be sent to the World's Fair, as a specimen of print. ing and binding.

-A critic in the Kolnische Zeitung contrasts Lessing's Martyrdom of Huss with Leutze's Washington Crossing the Delaware and says that the latter produces in the beholder a grander, freer, more human state of feeling than the former. Lessing's picture, he says, is German-idealistic; Leutze's American-naturalistic. In respect to technical perfection, he does not doubt that the Washington will hardly be inferior to the Huss.

-The Viceroy of Egypt has established schools at Chartoum in Nubia, 160 north latitude, and has also appropriated \$375,000 to improve the navigation of the Nile.

-Immense numbers of last year's pilgrims to Mecca died of cholera on the road.

-Thalberg, the pianist, is at work on an opera which will be produced at London next summer. -Fifty coaches are now making at Paris to carry passengers across the Isthmus of Suez.

-The pupils of the Polytechnic school at Vienna have hitherto worn their hair long, but were lately ordered to have it cut off, as long hair was suspicious politically. As they did not obey at once, they were arrested by the police, marched off in a body and duly cropped.

-A Parisian tailor has lately adopted the plan of placarding his delinquent customers at his shop door, as for instance: "The Count of ----, Rue de Seine No. -, owes for a brown paletot and a blue satin vest, 300 francs," &c. The police ordered the placard to be taken down; it attracted a crowd in the street.

-The Irish Tenant League has received from individual contributors £178 17s; from district societies £767 13s 6d. This comes a good deal short of the £10,000 it proposed to raise at the outset.

-The Vladika, or prince bishop of Montenegro lately visited Pope Pius IX accompanied by three of his countrymen. As they were armed to the teeth with sabres, pistols, and yatagans, it was observed to them that in order to be received by his Holiness they must deposit their arms first. when one of them answered: "A Montenegrin quits his arms only with his life." The Pope, on being informed of this, and being desirous of seeing them in their ordinary costume, allowed them to be introduced to his presence with their arms about them.

-An English Clergyman advertises in The Times, that being "obliged to break up his establishment, he wishes to recommend his Groom and Wife. To any person keeping horses and cows they would be most valuable servants."

-The French legitimist journal L'Union says, that Mazzini's revolutionary loan has been most successful at Genoa, and that Piedmont has given him 627,000f; the Roman States, 526,722f.; the two Sicilies, 214,314f.; Lombardy, 516,363f.; the other petty States, 294,511f. This may all be true, but we should believe it sooner on some other authority.

-The proposed reduction in the window tax in England will exempt 120,000 houses that now

pay the tax. -It is said that a balloon has been constructed at Paris which obeys the helm, and can be driven even against the wind by its conductor. This machine has made several voyages round the Hippodrome, and has been made to turn in every direction; but its progress in the air has not yet been tested, and the utmost secresy is observed

as to the means employed. -The submarine telegraph between Calais and Dover is in such a state of advancement that it will again be ready by the first week in May.

-In the Kingdom of Naples, the last act of the political tragedy has been completed, and from twenty to thirty men, some of noble rank, some formerly ministers of State, some priests, and most men of education, have been paraded through the streets of Naples, and shipped off for the prisons or the hulks. They are but a portion of those who suffer. Of 140 Deputies, 81 are in various ways victims; 24 have been shut up in prison, unheard of for two years; and 61 are refugees Three are hiding in the country; one died of starvation, and another was assassinated by a

-The Turkish Sultan has just conceded to the officers of his guard of special corps, and of companies of elite, the right of allowing their mustathios to grow in all their length. Formerly the Janissaries alone had the privilege of wearing large mustachies, and since the destruction of that formidable body no military corps has enjoyed it. The people look upon it as an extraordinary honor-Certain foreigners, at present in the service of Turkey, are also, under certain conditions, and as a special favor, to be allowed the distinction.

-The Pope has just presented to the Vatican rich collection of pontifical coins, commencing from Gregory II. (A.D. 731),) and ending with

A man was lately caught by machinery in Sheffield, which, instead of breaking his bones, as is usually the case, instantly stripped off all his clothes, except his stockings, and threw him naked on the floor.

-Southey, in his Commonpiace Book, says a good Addisonian easay might be written on the establishment of a Board of Spicide to grant li-

censes for that act upon sufficient cause being

-The Hindoos in Bombay have each a painted mark on their forehead, indicating their caste, &c. This is sometimes a round patch, as large as a sixpence, or one or more horizontal lines, either white, red or yellow. These are painted fresh

-The ethnographic section of the Vienna Ministry of Trade is preparing for Queen Victoria a splendid Album, containing the costumes and national melodies of all races comprised in the Aus-

-A poor girl of Chambery, in Savoy, who had died by taking poison, and was denied the rices of sepulture, was buried publicly in the cometery by a crowd of people, who shouted " Vive Siccardi!" " A bas les pretres!"

-Twenty men belonging to the band of Passatore, the famous Roman bandit, have been arrested in Lombardy.

- Eugene Sue is now publishing in the feuilleton of the Paris Siècle a romance called La bonne Aventure, which shows up the corruption of the higher classes of French society in a way which it must be hoped, is altogether exaggerated.

-Gen Radowitz, late Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is in retirement at Erfurt, writing a history of the last ten years of the Prussian -Lieut. Bouvet of the French Navy is about to

go out on the part of the government of that republic as a Commissioner to the African King of Dahomey. Lieut. B. has already distinguished himself in the exploration of the West coast of

-At a late dinner of the German Club in London, John Ronge, Strave and Kinkel were pressent and made speeches. - Sicily contains 170 districts, with a popula-

tion of 2,046,981 souls. - The Pope has erected three new Sees in the

West Indian Colonies of France. - Several eagles from Scotland lately committed great depredations among poultry at Boulogne-

sur-Mer, in France. - M. Meyerbeer has been named an honorary member of the Philharmonic Society of St. Peters-

burg: one of the first honorary members of which was the great Haydn. - M, de Rothschild is now having built at Bordeaux the largest merchant vessel ever seen in

France. She will be 1,500 tuns burden, and be

called the Ville de Frankfort. -Prince Galitzin has announced, that, in the center of the Sea of Aral, a group of islands has ust been discovered, to the principal of which the names of Nicholas I., Constantine and Lazareff

have been given. -Slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Zurich, Schwyz and Berne on the morning of Feb. 5. The night previous kad been very wet, and the temperature like that of Spring. No damage was

done at either place. -Pius IX. has accepted the proposals of a company of British capitalists for the construction of a railroad between Ancona and Bologna, to join the great Trieste and Leghorn line, touching

-From Munich it is said that King Louis is about to erect, in the general Cemetery of Cassel, where rest the ashes of the historian, a monument to the memory of the Swiss historian Müller, designs for which have been executed by the painter Overbeck.

-An English journal, under the title of the Parisian, is about to be published weekly at Paris. Its design is to familiarize the British public with the progress of the French nation in literature and science.

-A translation in 12mo. of a part of Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson's writings, with the title Essays of American Philosophy, has been published at Paris. The translator is a Mr. Emile Montegut.

-It is announced that Lamartine has just contracted with certain publishers to write a History of the Restoration, in eight or ten volumes, at the price of \$10,000 each. He is also, it is said, under contract to write a History of the Directory, as a sort of supplement to his book on the Girondists; and a History of Turkey is spoken of.

-The Gazette of Genoa, under date of Venice, Feb. 2, says: "The illness of the Co bord has assumed so serious a character, that the sacraments have been administered to him, and little hope is entertained of his recovery. His mother, wife, and aunt d'Angouleme have not quitted his room for some days. The Duke of Modena has arrived here expressly to see him."

De Quincey, the Oplum Enter. Thomas De Quincey, the English Opium Eater, is thus described by a correspondent of a Worces-

I have met De Quincey in the course of my peregrinations over this "terraqueous ball," can assure you that the physique of that celebrated writer is certainly as expressive as his lucubrations. Men of Genius have generally been mere parodies of that fine physicalism which ladies commonly designate manhood; and De Quincey's case strengthens therule. He is one of the smallest legged, smallest bodied, and most attenunted effigies of the human form divine that one could meet in a crowded city during a day's walk And if one adds to this figure, clothes that are neither fashionably cut nor fastidiously adjusted, he will have a tolerably rough idea of De Quincey's outer man. But then his brow, that pushes his obtrusive hat to the back of his head, and his little gray eyes that do not seem to look out, but to be ever turned inward, sounding the depths of his imagination, and searching out the mysteries of the most abtruse logic, are something that you would search a week to find the mates to, and then you would be disappointed.

De Quincy now resides at Lasswade, a roman-tic rural village, once the residence of Sir Walter Scott, about seven miles from Edinburgh, Scotland, where an affectionate daughter watches over him, and where he is the wonder of the country people for miles around. They cannot under stand why on fair days, at all hours, that little man with a brown coat and the woolly hat, is always climbing hills, and wandering among the shady woods, as if he sought something he could mever find. And then, why on cold, bleak, and wet days, he walks along the highway between two piles of stones, transferring them singly from ne point to the other. The fact is, that the opium which De Quincy consumed in his younger days is now consuming him; and unless he walks ten miles a day, fair or foul, he cannot secure his naximum of two hours sleep during the night This exercise he easily secures in pleasant weathwhen the weather is not so, he transfers his This profound logician and eminent scholar is impressed with the preposterous idea that he bears a living hippopotamus or some such animal, in his stomach: and it is said that he manifests considerable sensitiveness if any of his friends doubt

"Christopher North," the antithesis of De Quin cey in every respect, save in contempt for the sumptuary laws, once asked the latter how he felt? "Ah" said De Quincey, laying his hand on his waistcoat with a melancholy lock and shake of "This animal troubles me. John. "Then come and let us give the animal some soup," replied the Professor with a laugh—
It was dinner time, and De Guincey did not object this prospeal, but he did not seem to digest the doubt that was implied in" Old Kit's witticism.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERT IN BATA-ATTEMPTED DANK ROBBERT IN DATA THE Bufale Dealty Courier has a dispatch, dated Batavia on the 5th last, which states had an attempt he been made to rob the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank. Genesse. The robber commenced cutting through it front door, but was detected by the man who was charge of the bank. He went out of the back door as alarmed the Shriff, who armed himself and reputed the bank. The robber immediately det, with the other risk heris. After running a few rods, and two should have the directly the total the country of the bank. The robber immediately det, with the other risk heris. After running a few rods, and two should have the directly the country of the state him.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Industrial CongressXXXIXTII SESSION. Specially Reported for The Tribune.

Supreme Court Room. (New City Hall.)

New York. Wesnesday, March 5.)

K. Arthur Balley, President, called the Congress to order, and R. J. Pood. Secretary, read the roll of officers and the proceedings of the last session, which, upon motion, were approved.

Mr. Schenck, from the Cabinet Makers' Association, presented his credentials and was accepted, in place of Mr. Braubach.

Mr. Crate, from the Board of Managers of the Shirt Sew-ra' Society, presented the subjoined, which was approved and accepted.

The Board of Managers of the Bhirt Sewers' Society respectfully se-

The Board of Managers of the Society, held at Convention Hall,
That at the last meeting of the Society, held at Convention Hall,
W esteries three heldes in part of the seven; were approached to act
with the a ven members of the body to form the Societ of Managers
of the Society, such Board to have power to fill up the untrinse as it
and proper persons may offer.
That the Societ then organized by the election of the following
persons: A. C. Repew, Freshead; Hy, J. Crate, Rec. Societies?;
Mrs. Kina Leveland, Financial Secte ary, and Mrs. S. N. Hamilton,
Treasurer.

easurer.

That the Sugardecided to raise the funds necessary to commerce the by sessing scrip at \$1 per share; such scrip to be recentable work done by the Sucasty for the full amount. The Board of togers to decide at what times and in what quantities the scrip at the scrip at

all le reference as was taken to operation of the workingmen of the local confidently ask the co-operation of the workingmen of the local confidently ask the co-operation of the working women, to a biers their own is specified. By order of the Soard HY J. CRATE, March's 1851.

March's 1851.

March's 1851.

Secretary Shirt Resurs Society.

Mr. Pond, from the Board of Managers of the Cooperate Labor League, made the due weekly report thereof as of the Cooperate o

Mr. Fond, from the based of the weekly report thereof as follows:

The Board of Managers of the Cooperative Labor League to the N. Y. Industria: Congress, respecifully Report:

That while scaped in the operations of the League, the resolution, on the side of Landkordism, which will presently come up as two orders of the day, has forced their open their totales, and while they fave not entertain a hope that the class at present in power will be used to the state of the control of the Congress to the state of such as the passage of such resolutions in the Industrial Congress will secure a bandly aging the side of the Congress to certain prominent reasons for reads being so high, such what manner the Workinson can themselves assaid against the congress to certain prominent reasons for reads being so high, such what manner the Workinson can themselves assaid against the congress to certain prominent reasons for reads being so labeled to a reresting the side. In these property in the megaborhood of Welles, in valuable on account of its close property in Broadway, and a few fainty street, because they are places where the American arratectors procedure they are places where the American arratectors procedure they are places where the American arratectors procedure their prominents and the theory procedure the Mechanics, within a rational of the rinder, make their procedure the Mechanics within a rational of miles, make their procedure the Mechanics within a rational of the confidence of certain articles in these streets. These causes combined the City Hell is out of the question, while up force, after the place was placed upon them through the present competitive system of trade, for strangle, it is not are already ring large and their means, not a make from it from the care type flows at four a father of the flowing the present competitive system of trade, for strangle, it is not at the four means, not a make from the finite area as a from a fetholism and specialization as a placed upon them, those at a feth of the already rising less and their messaged submits from the scarnity of lota, as from a factures and specularizes as a placed upon them, through the pressure ampentive system of trade, for example. It has been stated a fine door him a start at the Each avenue has becaused for 640/10, motions cally because the hoper calculates to build a store from which at some failure period a desceip quotated neighborhood may be supplied. This sale induces the overs of the shioting lot to raise be at a similar rate, and with a brinking on it worth 3,000 dollars, he proceeds to calculate its restal according to the new value, the as similar rate, and with a brinking on it worth 3,000 dollars, he proceeds to calculate its restal according to the new value, the convers of lots in the cross streets adopting the same standard of value. The mechanic pays for this fictious valuation (or if rest, the produce) of the aggregate population, directly, in the advance of house reat and induredly, through extra profits charged by deal or order to meet the school-blant rents defined from them. To arrest this word or crushing in its influence on the interests of do meets the spinces of the City workmen, the Board beloves that, in addition to political action, an energetic movement to establish an annihist, Labor League in every Ward in the City workmen which they have had dispose in the last, that if the Working men in every Ward would combine to select a whole class of dealers themselves, and make their purchases according to the principles of the Labor League, they would not only secure setter arcicles of consumption, at all average of ten per cent less than at present process but they would also reduce their reality the closing up of innecessary, stores, and by reduce their reality the closing up of innecessary, stores, and by reduce their reality two or three miles of one than of or regulating and equalising the retail trade would not localities as were meet our analysis in a would accommend to select another localities as were need convenien

duce them to select such localities as were more con-respect to the Lengues.

The Office of the Central Organization of the Co-operative Lab of the Central Provides wereing, from 750 to 9, for the put Lengues, is open every Thursday evening, from 750 to 9, for the put Lengues, is open every Thursday evening, from 750 to 9, for the put Lengues, is open every Thursday evening. And giving explanations puts of paying discounts to its members, and giving explanations and BESN PRICE, President.

prise of paying discounts to its members, and giving explanations of its principles.

H. J. Vars. Recording Sectetary.
H. J. Vars. Recording Sectetary.
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New York, March 1, 1881.
VOTES OF THANKS.
Resolutions now being in order, Dr. Young, Delegate from the Land Reformers, offered the following:
Resolved. That the thacks of the Industrial Congress, and of sevey emighs used from of Progress and Beform, are emineatly due to William H. Seward, United States Senator for the fitte of Novey York, for his sound, hommes and practical speech upon the future disposition to be made of the unsoid Public Lanes of the Republic, and for his specific, direct and manful advocacy of their resolvation to the sole use and occupancy, in limited quantities, restrictive of future monopoly by the non-resolute land others, to actual and home side settlers thereon, and that we think that he comes up we fully to the task of duty and progressiveness demanded by the age in which we live and due to the prolonged existence of the Usion and the principles of civil liberty underlaying our institutions, and alone preservative of them.

Passed unanimously. ed unanimously.

Passed inteminously.
It was also resolved, on motion of the same, that a like vote of thanks was due to Mr. Julian of Indiana, Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, and Mr. Brown of Mississippi, for their earnest and enlightened efforts and speeches in the Homes of Representatives on the same subject.

Mr. Barr called for a re-commitment of the Report upon the subject of Gity House Rents to the same committee from which it emanated with a view to re-frame it and strike out certain portions thereof.

An animated but non-essential debate sprting up thereough the subject of Gity House Rents to the same committee from which it emanated with a view to re-frame it and strike out certain portions thereof.

An animated but non-essential debate sprting up thereough the same of the rent in the strike out certain portions and the rent in the same of the rent in the sent in the strike out certain the same of the rent in the same of the rent in the same of the rent in the property rented, estimated by the Gity Assessor's books.

A great many members took part in this debate, viz; Messes Barr, Willb. Brown, Swift, McGagros, Rows, Pord, Commerford, &c. and many good points were raised, which resoluted to the conviction that thus, the Legislature of abuses and wrongs) to issen, yet that it would soon come round to the popular comprehension of human and social rights, while the workingmen could see in this preposition the same principle that is involved in mona deting, and that if it be rightful is restrain money it was equally matto hold in chack Land Missers. Both tending to nequalities and the depression of labor and its compensation, by per centages upon it equally destructive, while the laiter is absorbing the isnd made the people twice in the laves; first directly in prices and rents at secondly in the premium upon a test in its value, which sortings from an increase of their offspring and the doubling of the pupulation upon the same area of land that still remains in the honds of the few, proportionally, who reap all the increase of

The President informed the Congress that he had received

from Mr. Edward Kellogg. (merchant) for the use of the Congress a work by him upon "Labor and other Capital; Or, Why the Few are Bich and the Many Foor." Many Poor."
Mr. Price moved the acceptance of the gift, and its refer-

Mr. Frice moved the acceptance of the gift, and its reference to a Committee to report thereupon. Adopted, and the President appointed Messrs. Price, Ryckman, Commerford, Andrews and Rowe.

Adjourned to Tuesday evening next at 7½ o'clock.

This session of Congress was held in the room just next below the one where formerly held, and may continue to be held there while the U. S. Court is in session.

WM. J. YOUNG, Reporter Ind. Congress.

Asylum for Disabled Soldlers.

NACT to found a Military Asylum for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the Army of the United States.

Be it enocted by the Senate and House of Representatives of

Be it enocted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of .imerica in Congress assembled, That all soldiers of the army of the United States, and all soldiers who have been, or may hereafter be, of the samy of the United States, whether regulars or volunteers, and who have contributed, or may bereafter contribute, according to section seven of this act, to the support of the Military Asylum hereby created, shall, under the restrictions and provisions which follow, by members of the said asylum, with all the rights annexed thereto.

SEC 2. And be if further exacted. That, for the good government and attainment of the objects proposed by the institution aforesaid, the General-in-Chief commanding the army, the Generals commanding the Eastern and Western geographics inilitary divisions, the Quartermaster General, bell be, exofficie. Commissioners of the same constituting a Board of Commissioners of the same constituting a Board of Commissioners, a respority of whom shall have power to establish, from time to time, regulations for the general and internal direction of the institution to be submitted to the Secretary of War for approval; and may do any other act or acts necessary for the government and interests of the same, as suthorized berein.

SEC 3. And be it further exacted. That the officers of the institution shall combist of a Governor, a Debuty Governor, and a Secretary, for each separate site of the Asylum, the later to be also Treasurer; and the said officers which the taren from the army, and appointed or removed, from time to time, and the said officers and the said officers of the later to be also Treasurer; and the said officers which the taren from the army, and appointed or removed, from time to time, as the interests of the institution may require, by the Secretary of War, on the recommend alon of the Board of Commissioners.

the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Board of Come is stoners.

SEC 4. Ind be if further enacted. That the following persons, members of the Army Asylum, according to vection one, shall be entitled to the right sat describs been conferred, and no others, viz. every soldier of the army of the United States who shall have served or may serve honestly and shithfully twenty years in the same, and every soldier, and every others and every others and every others are soldier, whether regular or volunters, who shall have softened by reason of disease or wounds incurred in the service and in the line of his duty, rendering him incapable of further military service, if such disability has not been occasioned by his own misconduct. Provided, That no case feer, multineer, or habitus id univaries, shall be received without such evidence of subsequent service, good conduct, and reformation of character, as the Commit stoners shall deem sufficient to authorize his a finisation.

confine stoners stant decay summers to amounte as a simulation.

Sr. 5. And be it further enacted. That any soldier admitted into this institution, for disability as aforesaid, and who shall recover his beauth, so as to fit him again for military service, the being under fifty years of age,) shall be discharged: Provided That any pensioner on account of wounds or disability iscurred in the military service, although he may not have contributed to the funds of the institution shall be entitled to all the benefits herein provided upon transferring his pension to said Asylum for and during the period that he may voluntarily continue o receive such be seffer.

Sec S. And be it further enacted. That the provisions of the foregoing sections shall not be extended to any soldier

SEC S. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the foregoing sectious shall not be extended to any soldier in the register or volunteer service who shall have been convicted of felony, or other disgraceful or infamous crimes of a civil trature, since he shall have been admitted into the service of the United States.

SEC 7. And be if further enacted. That for the support of the said institution the following funds shall be set apart, and the same are hereby appropriated: Any unexpended hardered and forty-seven, now remaining in the Treasury, for the henefit of discharged soldiers disabled by wounds; the sim of one hundred and chiesen housand sown innovers and otherly-one dollars and hineteen cents, levied by the Commanding General of the United States in Mexico,

during the war with that Republic, for the benefit of the soldiers of the United States army, regulars and volunteers, engaged in that war, but taken possession of as funds of the United States and placed in the treasury; all suppegace or fines adjudged against soldiers by sentence of couramartial, over and above any amount that may be due for the relimbursement of Government, or of individuals; all furfeitures on account of describer; all moneys not exceeding two-thirds of the balance on band, of the balance and that, of the position of each military station, after deducting the necessary expresses of the year; and all moneys belonging to the estates of deceased soldiers, which now are, or may bereafter be, unclaimed for the period of three years subsequent to the decath of said soldier or soldiers, to be repaid by the Commissioners of the institution, upon the demand of the helrs or legal representatives of the deceased; shalprosided also, from from the first day of the month pert after the passage of this act, there shall be deducted from the pay of every non-nominasioned officer, musician, artificer and private of the army of the United States, the sum of twenty-five coats per month, which sum so decincted, shall, by the pay department of the army, be passed to the credit of the Commissioners of the army day-inm, who are hereby also activated to receive all donarious of money or property made by any person or persons for the benefit of the institution, and hold the same for its sole ard exclusive use. Proceded, That the deduction of twenty-five coats per month from the pay of non-commissioner of money or property made by any person or persons for the benefit of the institution, and hold the same for its sole ard exclusive use. Proceded, That the Commissioners of the first of the count of the payon of the commissioners of the first of the first of the countries of payons of the process of the army benefit of the countries of the process of the first of the secretary purpose or purposes, shall only be made wi

CITY ITEMS.

PURLOINING LETTERS - For some days past a special agent of the Post Office Department has been in this City endeavoring to trace out the party who purloined a letter mailed at Poiladelphia some weeks since, containing Reading Railroad Bonds to the amount of \$6,000, addressed to a house in London, England. Several of the stolen bonds had made their appearance in the market, but they had changed hands so often that for a time it seemed like a hopeless case in obtaining any clue to the guilty persons. The offense falls

upon a young man by the name of J. Vasser, Jr-

who had been a clerk in the Post Office until about

the time this heavy loss occurred, when he left --

Finding the proof against him so strong, he has

confessed his guilt. He was arrested on Sunday

but has not yet had an examination. CEMETERIES FOR THE POOR. Mr. EDITOR-In Monday's paper you say : It is a subject of interest to the philanthropist, that the Poor as well as the Rich should possess burial places, which they would delight to visit.

Now, Sir, if such is your opinion, why lo you not speak out in reference to that only burial place for the very poor-Potter's Field. You are doubtless aware that it is not a place which any one would "delight to visit." Ineligible as a burial place, not only from its proximity to the City Nursery, but especially from the nature of the ground, it should have been abandoned long ago; it cannot, however, be neglected much long cr, as the available ground is now nearly all occu pied, nearly all the ground fit for the purpose hav-ing been trenched and filled with the dead poor. During the Cholera some little fluster was made about "removing Potter's Field," but since then we have heard nothing about it. This is not be-cause a burial place cannot be found, for we are cause a burial place cannot be found, for we are assured, by those who know, that a very suitable place could be obtained which would last for half a century, and which could be converted into a rural cemetery for the poor and the stranger, at once a credit to the city, and a fit resting place for the bones of those who have known but little of rest while living. If the Common Council will not take the action necessary to empower the Governors to move in the matter, would it not be better to petition the Legislature to invest them directly, with authority to purchase and lay out grounds for this purpose?

Miss Dix .- We have seen it stated in the papers that this most accomplished lady and devoted philanthropist was disheartened and overwhelmed by the unexpected defeat of the Land bill for the benefit of the insane in the several States, which had been passed in the Senate, and only failed in the House through the want of time to reach it in the course of business. To this noble beneficence she has devoted years of unwarried labor and onerous personal sacrifices—and during the late session had been unremitting in laying facts, gathered by her own investigations in pris ons, almshouses and retreats of the wretched, before the members of Congress. She had satisfied a majority of both Houses of the importance and utility of her scheme; and, at the very moment when her labors seemed about to be crown-ed with success, her hopes were dashed to the

It would not have been strange if, under such disappointment, her accostomed steadiness of pur-pose had been disturbed; yet, on visiting the Library at the Capitol this morning, we found her at her table, at work, with the same tranquil energy which has excited the admiration of all who know her. Disappointed, certainly, but not desponding, she was making preparations to visit the prisons in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia— to busy herself, indeed, during the summer, in the abodes of misery, vice, destitution, and crime— sustained only and cheered only by that quench-less spirit of charity which seems to burn in her . She makes no complaint—exacts no sym pathy—but with a placid and screne heroism, which christianity alone can explain, pursues her plans and follows out her designs for the relief of those who seem almost to be given up to misery by the rest of mankind. [Washington Rep.

BEAVY MAIL ROBBERY .- In the months of October and November last the firm of Fishers & Co., of Boston, mailed two packages of money, each package containing \$1,500, in bills on the on the Framingham (Mass.) Bank. This money was never received by the house in Lacon, Ill., to which it was directed, and the Post Office agents have been on the look out for the robber eve since the fact of the loss was made known. In formation leading to the suspicion of William Williamson, P. M of Lacon, was received by Mr. William M. Dodge, of Peoria, and the accused was arrested and brought to this city for examination. The evidence adduced was of such a character that the accused was required to find bail in the sum of \$2,000. Previous to his arrest, the accused bore an excellent character, and his relatives are among the best citizens of

Marshall county. (Pcorta (III.) Republican.
GREAT FRESHETS.—We learn from a person just from Red River, that a great rise has taken place above Shreveport. At Hurricane's Bluff the River was within 18 inches of high water mark, and still rising at the date of our informant's departure. The people, fearing a destructive in-undation, and anxious to preserve their property, were moving back to the tills, taking with them all their stock and negroes. At Shreveport, on the 26th ult the river was still rising, and gene-

rai overflow was anticipated.

We learn from the last number of the Canden (Ark.) Herald that Oachita River had risen to a great hight, and had overflowed its banks in

many places. learn from the Granada (Miss.) Rep of the 10th ult. that at that time Yullabusha River was higher than it had ever been known, even within the memory of that venerable individual, "the oldest inhabitant" [N. O. Pic. March 2.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY. Among the many valuable classoverhea of late years, none is entitled to more hold is, and should be more generally adopted, that that made in the late Dr. J. H. Jonnest, of New-Oriceare. By chemical conditionation, the investor has found a mentiod whereby consign, sheating, and, is short, all vegetable force, can be recibed completely he-proof. The mighting of this absorvery is so startling, that we almost at once pronounce it impossible, and nothing short of actual experience could convince usef its reality; but we understand from very respectable authority that the test has been made; and, if true, its general adoption as one of the great means of saving life and property to an income of the present combined, it is said, of well-known chemical properties, that it is bardly possible to remainted the uses to which it may be applied. [Wash Union.]

The contribution of New York to the Washington Monument is a block of Glen's Falls marble, four feet six inches in length by three feet six inches in headth, and four teen inches thirk, weighing sometima more than a tim. It is of a deep black color, and eaceptible of a high polish. The scalpture work rests upon a precution eight inches in width. Upon this base stands a pyramidal column in low relief, supporting a medallion infrired the erms of the State, above which is an averant of interest. Upon the lower part of the column is chissled, despite the erms of the State, above which is a wreath of lastified, the column is chissled, despited in the surface, the word "Naw-York." The scalptor is Mr. Pelmer. The device is appropriate, and the execution of the work reflects great credit upon the skill of the artist.